LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

H. C. HICKOK, EDITOR.
O. N. WORDEN, PRINTER.

LEWISBURG, UNION COUNTY, PENN., SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1853.

VOLUME IX.—NO. 45.
WHOLE NUMBER, 465.

LEWISBURG CHRONICLE

AN INDEPENDENT FAMILY JOURNAL,
Issued on FRIDAY mornings at Lewisburg, Union county, Pennsylvania.

TERMS.—$1.50 per year, for cash actually in advance $1.75, if paid within three months; $2.00 if paid within a year; $2.50 if not paid before the year expires; 3 cents for single numbers. Subscriptions for six months or less, to be paid in advance. Discontinuances optional with the Publisher, except when the year is paid up.

ADVERTISEMENTS not legally inserted at 50 cents per square, one week; $1 four weeks, $5 a year; two squares, $1 for six months, $7 for a year. Mercantile advertisements, not exceeding one fourth of a column, $10 a year.

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Office on Market street, between Second and Third, over the Post-Office.

O. N. WORDEN, Proprietor.

Inaugural Address—March 4, 1853.

My Countrymen.—It is a relief to feel that no heart but my own can know the personal regret and bitter sorrow over which I have been borne to a position so suitable for others, rather than desirable for myself.

The circumstances under which I have been called, for a limitited period, to preside over the destinies of the Republic, fill me with a profound sense of responsibility but with nothing like shrinking apprehension. I repair to the post assigned me, not as to one sought, but in obedience to the unsolicited expression of your will, answerable only for a fearless, faithful, and diligent exercise of my best powers. I ought to be, and am, truly grateful for the rare manifestations of the nation's confidence; but this, so far from lightening my obligations, only adds to their weight. You have summoned me in my weakness: you must sustain me by your strength. When looking for the fulfillment of reasonable requirements, you will not be unmindful of the great changes which have occurred, even within the last quarter of a century, and the consequent augmentation and complexity of duties imposed, in the administration both of your home and foreign affairs.

Whether the elements of inherent force in the Republic have kept peace with its unparalleled progression in territory, population, and wealth, has been the subject of earnest thought and discussion on both sides of the ocean. Less than sixty-three years ago, the Father of his country made "the" then "recent accession of the important State of North Carolina to the Constitution of the United States," one of the subjects of his special congratulation. At that moment, however, when the agitation consequent upon the revolutionary struggle had hardly subsided, when we were just emerging from the weakness and embarrassments of the Confederation, there was an evident consciousness of vigor, equal to the great mission so wisely and bravely fulfilled by our fathers. It was not a presumptuous assurance, but a calm faith, springing from a clear view of the sources of power, in a government constituted like ours. It is no paradox to say that, although comparatively weak, the new born nation was intrinsically strong. Inconsiderable in population and apparent resources, it was upheld by a broad and intelligent comprehension of rights, and an all-pervading purpose to maintain them, stronger than armaments. It came from the furnace of the revolution, tempered to the necessities of the times. The thoughts of the men of that day were as practical as their sentiments were patriotic. They wasted no portion of their energies upon idle and delusive speculations, but with a firm and fearless step advanced beyond the governmental landmarks, which had hitherto circumscribed the limits of human freedom, and planted their standard where it has stood, against dangers, which have threatened from abroad, and internal agitation, which has at times fearfully menaced at home. They approved themselves equal to the solution of the great problem to understand which their minds had been illuminated by the dawning lights of the revolution. The object sought was not a thing dreamed of; it was a thing realized. They had exhibited the power not only to achieve but what all history affirms to be much more unusual, the capacity to maintain.—The oppressed throughout the world from that day to the present, have turned their eyes hitherward, not to find these rights extinguished, or to fear lest they should wane, but to be constantly cheered by their steady and increasing ascendency.

In this, our country has, in my judgment, thus far fulfilled its duty to suffering humanity. It has spoken, and will continue to speak, not only by its words but by its acts, the language of sympathy, encouragement and hope, to those who earnestly listen to tones which pronounce for the largest rational liberty. But, after all, the most animating encouragement and potent appeal for freedom will be its own history, its trials and its triumphs. Preeminently the power of our advocacy reposes in our example; but no example, be it remembered, can be powerful for lasting good, whatever apparent advantages may be gained, which is not based upon eternal principles of right and justice. Our fathers decided for themselves, both upon the hour to declare and the hour to strike. They were their own judges of the circumstances under which it became them to pledge to each other "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor," for the acquisition of the priceless inheritance transmitted to us.—The energy with which that great conflict was opened, and under the guidance of a manifest and beneficent Providence, the uncomplaining endurance with which it was prosecuted to its consummation, were only surpassed by the wisdom and patriotic spirit of concession which characterized all the early fathers.

One of the most impressive evidence of that wisdom is to be found in the fact that the actual working of our system has dispelled a degree of solicitude, which at the outset, disturbed bold hearts and far-reaching intellects. The apprehension of dangers from extended territory, multiplied States, accumulated wealth, and augmented population, has proved to be unfounded.—The stars upon your banner have become nearly threefold their original number your densely populated possessions skirt the shores of the two great oceans, and yet this vast increase of people and territory has not only shown itself compatible with the harmonious action of the State and the Federal government in their respective constitutional spheres, but has afforded an additional guarantee of the strength and integrity of both.

With an experience thus suggestive and cheering, the policy of my administration will not be controlled by any timid forebodings of evil from expansion. Indeed, it is not to be disguised that our attitude as a nation, and our position on the globe, render the acquisition of certain possessions, not within our jurisdiction, eminently important for our protection, if not, in the future, essential for the preservation of the rights of commerce and the peace of the world. Should they be obtained, it will be through no grasping spirit, but with a view to obvious national interest and security, and in a manner entirely consistent with the strictest observance of national faith. We have nothing in our history or position to invite aggression, we have every thing to beckon us to the cultivation of relations of peace and amity with all nations. Purposes, therefore, at once just and pacific, will be significantly marked in the conduct of our foreign affairs. I intend that my administration shall leave no blot upon our fair record, and trust I may safely give the assurance that no act within the legitimate scope of my constitutional control will be tolerated, on the part of any portion of our citizens, which can not challenge a ready justification before the tribunal of the civilized world. An administration would be unworthy of confidence at home, or respect abroad, should it cease to be influenced by the conviction that no apparent advantage can be purchased at a price so dear as that of national wrong or dishonor. It is not your privilege, as a nation, to speak of a distant past. The striking incidents of your history, replete with instruction, and furnishing abundant grounds for hopeful confidence, are comprised in a period comparatively brief—But if your past is limited, your future is boundless. Its obligations throng the unexplored pathway of advancement, and will be limitless as duration. Hence a sound and comprehensive policy should embrace, not less the distant future than the urgent present.

The great objects of our pursuit, as a people, are best to be attained by peace, and are entirely consistent with the tranquility and interests of the rest of mankind. With the neighboring nations upon our continent, we should cultivate kindly and fraternal relations. We can desire nothing in regard to them so much, as to see them consolidate their strength, and pursue the paths of prosperity and happiness. If, in the course of their growth, we should open new channels of trade, and create additional facilities for friendly intercourse, the benefits realized will be equal and mutual. Of the complicated European systems of national polity we have heretofore been independent. From their wars, their tumults and anxieties, we have been, happily, almost entirely exempt.—Whilst these are confined to the nations which gave them existence, and within their legitimate jurisdiction, they can not affect us, except as they appeal to our sympathies in the cause of human freedom and universal advancement. But the vast interests of commerce are common to all mankind, and the advantages of trade and international intercourse must always present a noble field for the moral influence of a great people.

With these views firmly and honestly carried out, we have a right to expect, and shall under all circumstances require, prompt reciprocity. The rights which belong to us as a nation are not alone to be regarded, but those which pertain to every citizen in his individual capacity, at home and abroad, must be sacredly maintained. So long as he can discern every star in its place upon that ensign, without wealth to purchase for him preferment, or title to secure for him place, it will be his privilege, and must be his acknowledged right, to stand unabashed even in the presence of princes with a proud consciousness that he is himself one of a nation of sovereigns and that he can not, in legitimate pursuit, wander so far from home that the agent whom he shall leave behind in the place which I now occupy will not see that no rude hand of power or tyrannical passion is laid upon him with impunity. He must realize that upon every sea and on every soil, where our enterprise may rightfully seek the protection of our flag, American citizenship is an inviolable panoply for the security of American rights. And in this connexion it can hardly be necessary to reaffirm a principle which should now be regarded as fundamental. The rights, security, and repose of this confederacy reject the idea of interference or colonization on this side of the ocean by any foreign power beyond present jurisdiction as utterly inadmissible.

The opportunities of observation, furnished by my brief experience as a soldier, confirmed in my own mind the opinion, entertained and acted upon by others from the formation of the government, that the maintenance of large standing armies in our country would be not only dangerous, but unnecessary. They also illustrated the importance, I might well say the absolute necessity, of the military science and practical skill furnished, in such an eminent degree, by the institution, which has made your army what it is, under the discipline and instruction of officers not more distinguished for their solid attainments, gallantry, and devotion to the public service, than for unobtrusive bearing and high moral tone. The army, as organized, must be the nucleus, around which, in every time of need, the strength of your military power, the sure bulwark of your defence—a national militia—may be readily formed into a well-disciplined and efficient organization. And the skill and self-devotion of the navy assure you that you may take the performance of the past as a pledge for the future, and may confidently expect that the flag which has waved its untarnished folds over every every sea will still float in undiminished honor. But these, like many other subjects, will be appropriately brought, at a future time, to the attention of the co-ordiate branches of the government, to which I shall always look with profound respect, and with trustful confidence that they will accord to me the aid and support which I shall so much need, and which their experience and wisdom will readily suggest.

In the administration of domestic affairs, you expect a devoted integrity in the public service, and an observance of rigid economy in all departments, so marked as never justly to be questioned. If this reasonable expectation be not realized, I frankly confess that one of your leading hopes is doomed to disappointment, and that my efforts in a very important particular must result in a humiliating failure. Offices can be properly regarded only in the light of aids for the accomplishment of these objects; and as occupancy can confer no prerogative, nor importunate desire for preferment any claim, the public interest imperatively demands that they be considered with sole reference to the duties to be performed. Good citizens may well claim the protection of good laws and the benign influence of good government; but a claim for office is what the people of a republic should never recognize. No reasonable man of any party will expect the administration to be so regardless of its responsibility, and of the obvious elements of success, as to retain persons, known to be under the influence of political hostility and partisan prejudice, in positions, which will require, not only severe labor, but cordial co-operation. Having no implied engagements to ratify, no rewards to bestow, no resentments to remember, and no personal wishes to consult, in selections for official station, I shall fulfil this difficult and delicate trust, admitting no motive as worthy either of my character or position, which does not contemplate an efficient discharge of duty and the best interests of my country. I acknowledge my obligations to the masses of my countrymen, and to them alone. Higher objects than personal aggrandizement gave direction and energy to their exertions in the late canvass, and they shall not be disappointed. They require at my hands diligence, integrity, and capacity, wherever there are duties to be performed—Without these qualities in their public servants, more stringent laws, for the prevention or punishment of fraud, negligence and peculation, will be vain. With them, they will be unnecessary.

But these are not the only points, to which you look for vigilant watchfulness. The dangers of a concentration of all power in the general government of a confederacy so vast as ours, are too obvious to be disregarded. You have a right, therefore, to expect your agents, in every department, to regard strictly the limits imposed upon them by the constitution of the United States. The great scheme of our constitutional liberty rests upon a proper distribution of power between the State and federal authorities; and experience has shown, that the harmony and happiness of our people must depend upon a just discrimination between the separate rights and responsibilities of the States, and your common rights and obligations under the general government. And here, in my opinion, are the considerations, which should form the true basis of future concord in regard to the questions, which have most seriously disturbed public tranquillity. If the federal government will confine itself to the exercise of powers clearly granted by the constitution, it can hardly happen that its action upon any question should endanger the institutions of the States, or interfere with their right to manage matters strictly domestic according to the will of their own people.

In expressing briefly my views upon an important subject, which has recently agitated the nation to almost a fearful degree, I am moved by no other impulse than a most earnest desire for the perpetuation of that Union, which has made us what we are, showering upon us blessings, and conferring a power and influence, which our fathers could hardly have anticipated, even with their most sanguine hopes directed to a far-off future. The sentiments I now announce were not unknown before the expression of the voice which called me here. My own position upon this subject was clear and unequivocal, upon the record of my words and my acts, and it is only recurred to at this time because silence might perhaps be misconstrued. With the Union my best and dearest earthly hopes are entwined. Without it, what are we individually or collectively? What becomes of the noblest field ever opened for the advancement of our race, in religion, in government, in the arts, and in all that dignifies and adorns mankind? From that radiant constellation, which both illumines our own way and points out to struggling nations their course, let but a single star be lost, and, if there be not utter darkness, the lustre of the whole is dimmed. Do my countrymen need any assurance that such a catastrophe is not to overtake them while I possess the power to stay it? It is with me an earnest and vital belief, that as the Union has been the source, under Providence, of our prosperity to this time, so it is the surest pledge of a continuance of the blessings we have enjoyed, and which we are sacredly bound to transmit undiminished to our children. The field of calm and free discussion in our country is open, and will always be so, but never has been and never can be traversed for good in a spirit of sectionalism and uncharitableness. The founders of the republic dealt with things as they were presented to them, in a spirit of self-sacrificing patriotism, and, as time has proved, with a comprehensive wisdom, which it will always be safe for us to consult. Every measure, tending to strengthen the fraternal feelings of all the members of our Union has had my heartfelt approbation. To every theory of society or government, whether the offspring of feverish ambition or of morbid enthusiasm, calculated to dissolve the bonds of law and affection which unite us, I shall inter, ose a ready and stern resistance. I believe that involuntary servitude, as it exists in different States of this confederacy, is recognised by the Constitution. I believe that it stands like any other admitted right, and that the States where it exists are entitled to efficient remedies to enforce the constitutional provisions. I hold that the laws of 1850, commonly called the "compromise measures," are strictly constitutional, and to be unhesitatingly carried into effect. I believe that the constituted authorities of this Republic are bound to regard the rights of the South in this respect, as they would view any other legal and constitutional right, and that the laws to enforce them should be respected and obeyed, not with a reluctance encouraged by abstract opinions as to their propriety in a different state of society, but cheerfully, and according to the decisions of the tribunal to which their exposition belongs. Such have been and are my convictions, and upon them I shall act. I fervently hope that the question is at rest, and that no sectional, or ambitious, or fanatical excitement may again threaten the durability of our institutions, or obscure the light of our prosperity.

But let not the foundation of our hope rest upon man's wisdom. It will not be sufficient that sectional prejudices find no place in the public deliberations. It will not be sufficient that the rash counsels of human passion are rejected. It must be felt that there is no national security but in the nation's humble, acknowledged dependence upon God and his overruling Providence.

We have been carried in safety through a perilous crisis. Wise counsels, like those which gave us the constitution, prevailed to uphold it. Let the period be remembered as an admonition, and not as an encouragement, in any section of the Union, to make experiments where experiments are fraught with such fearful hazard. Let it be impressed upon all hearts, that beautiful as our fabric is, no earthly power or wisdom could ever re-unite its broken fragments. Standing as I do almost within view of the green slopes of Monticello, and, as it were, within reach of the tomb of Washington, with all the cherished memories of the past gathering around me, like so many eloquent voices of exhortation from Heaven, I can express no better hope for my country, than that the kind Providence which smiled upon our fathers may enable their children to preserve the blessings they have inherited.

FRANK PIERCE.

LEWISBURG CHRONICLE

For the Lewisburg Chronicle.

SENATE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, March 3.

Dear Mr. Editor:—There are but a dozen or so of the 133 Legislators of the State now at the Capital. Each of these has an Officer to wait upon him—very much as you sometimes see a careful hen strutting about with one chicken. The crowd who have gone as far as Washington for their health, and who stopped at Harrisbug for medicinal aid, has gone by. Transcribing Clerks, with nothing legal to transcribe, "feel like one who treads alone" the Capitol "deserted," and all who are so blessed as to live within 20 miles of home, by railway, have gone thitherward. One poor mortal at the other end of the State House, who thinks being a "Member of the Honorable the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania" is no such everlasting honor "after all," is trying to sing about

"the old folks at home,"

but his style is not very consolatory, and I doubt whether music was ever one of his accomplishments. Now he varies his humor—

"Like shadows come, like shad-O's fly"—

which reminds me that the *shad flys* have been very abundant here for three days past, and speak far more strongly of Spring, than the cold air of to-day does.

—But what shall I write about? To tell you that Harrisburg is the Capital of Pennsylvania, and the Capitol is on a high hill on the north-east bank of the meandering Susquehanna—to rehearse the somewhat doubted story of John Harris' capture by the Indians, almost-burning, and escape—were a "thrice told tale," too much like the ventursome travelers from Muncy or Pine Creeks, who so often publish to the world that "Northumberland lies at the neck of the junction caused by the confluence of the North and West branches of the Susquehanna, and Johnny Mason lived in that pokerish-looking building on Blue Hill, right *fornenst* the ancient town of Northumberland aforesaid." It is too muddy and cold to observe the progress of the town, or any of the curiosities and improvements in its neighborhood But there is an unfailing resource of amusement, even when the pen has no attractions—the State Library of 25, 30, or 35 thousand volumes; here, amid the real "spiritual revealings" of the wise and good of all ages, amid folios and duodecimos, the tomes of wit and wisdom, fact and fancy, I can retire to spend the first day of leisure I have enjoyed in Harrisburg; and while at Washington closes the Whig National administration, History will unfold to me ten thousand similar examples of the mutability of all things earthly; and to-morrow's sun, and ten thousand thousand men and things beside wont know or feel any difference between a "Federal" or a "Locofoco" President.

QUI.

For the Lewisburg Chronicle.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.

Probably a score of persons I have heard to-day lamenting that "the new Administration has to commence on *Friday*, which is an unlucky day".....(By-the-by, one day in Wyeth's bookstore, Harrisburg, a "wee strip of a girl" came in, and said she wanted "one of the Lancaster Almanacs, for Pa, 'cause he wants to know what the weather is going to be next week."—Wherever you find John Bear's Almanac—the Lancaster—selling because it foretells the weather, you may safely set down that Friday is "wery unlucky" in that community, and the Moon is a greater character there than the Sun.).....Not partaking of any such fever, however, I took the cars for Philadelphia, the day being rather tempting for outdoor enjoyments.

The scattering'ly displayed towns of Marietta and Columbia are much older, and also larger, than I had anticipated. There may be considerable wealth there, but if so it is very unequally distributed if we may judge from the size and appearance of the many dwellings and shops. Lewisburg, Williamsport, Towanda, Montrose, and other towns in this State with which I am acquainted, bear much better proofs of *general* PROSPERITY and more *uniformity* of possessions and solid comforts, than some of these antiquated spots however thickly settled. Another thing I did not like to see, and that was the throngs idling upon the sidewalks of the lengthened street when the cars passed, gaping as they as if they never saw the iron-horse with his steam breath before. Your neighbor of the *Miltonian* I see think you will see the engine in Lewisburg about the time the Susquehanna runs up stream—and we may expect a great many spectators to see the *two* novelties, for some time afterwards; but when they have both been in operation 8 or 10 years, people who *have any* business will be much better employed, "I reckon," than to run and see the cars every time they pass. I don't begin to think, from my limited observations, that the Maine Liquor Law would be carried unanimously in either Marietta or Columbia

But, glorious old Lancaster county! what a nation it is. To-day, I saw enough to convince me of its inherent and prospective greatness. Broad acres of fertile soil well watered, is a good foundation for sobriety and incustry to flourish withal, (and where they have not water otherwise, I see they have occasionally a windmill to raise it.) Several farmers were plowing, some cattle grazing, and much promising wheat as I ever saw. It is mostly sown in drills, the space between being reduced to about four inches, and I am told they are now beginning to drill cross-ways, (dropping less seed than when only once seeding) and esteem it better for the grass. Saw no signs of of winter-killed wheat.

The morning was pleasant, but about noon we saw afar to the south-east lowering clouds; about the middle of the afternoon, snow-flakes; and before night, we found ourselves in a drifting snow-storm, and getting into the city in the darkness of 7 o'clock, it seemed more like mid-winter than the dawning of a political millenium. Don't know how you may like it, Mr. Editor, but the bright promise of the commencement day of the new Administration, closing in storms and chill winds, is a portentous "*omen*" to me!.....The first sound that strikes the ear, is the hoarse news-boys shouting the new "President's message," followed by the groans of the bigoted Whigs who voted against SCOTT because his daughter was a Catholic, and who now find a "*Jesuit*" at the head of the Post-Office department—and while the former are rejoicing over the rapidity of their *selling*, the latter are penitently mourning over the equally rapid conviction that they are "*sold*."

QUI.

GREAT

DIVISION MEETING!

In pursuance of previous notice a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Lewisburg and the surrounding townships assembled in Frick's upper saloon, on Friday evening the 11th inst., and on motion was organized as follows:

President, JONATHAN WOLFE, of Lewisburg.

Vice Presidents, Robert H. Laird, Capt. Jacob Gundy, and Gideon Biehl, of East Buffalo township; James M'Creight, of Buffalo twp; Joseph Mitman, of Union twp; Jacob Hummel, David H. Kelly, George Meixell, and Francis Wilson, of Kelly twp; Henry High and David B. Kauffman, of White Deer twp; and William Cameron, James Kelly, Joseph Glass, H. P. Sheller, John Walls, Charles Penny, Henry W. Fries, John Houghton, C. F. Schaffle, William Frick, and L. B. Christ, of Lewisburg.

Secretaries, John H. Goodman, S. F. Lyndall, Wm. Vanvalzah, Joseph Green, John A. Mertz, C. W. Schaffle.

The object of the meeting being stated, on motion the following persons were appointed a Committee on Resolutions, viz: James F. Linn, Esq., chairman, John Chamberlin, and Wm. Wilson, of Kelly twp; Wm. L. Ritter, of White Deer; W. B. Shriner, of Buffalo; and H. C. Hickok, Thomas Hayes, R. M. Musser, Samuel S. Barton, John Randolph, Solomon Ritter, and John Miller, of Lewisburg; who retired and after due deliberation reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by acclamation: [illegible] Lion, and H. C. Hickok; and after appointing an committee [illegible] the county [illegible] spirits, and with high hopes of [illegible]

Whereas, We have [illegible] New Berlin—[illegible] intimating he [illegible] the neighboring townships, and to [illegible] them from attending a division of the County—have been travelling [illegible] to house on the South side [illegible] instigating repudiation meetings, and representing that if the county be divided the South side would be saddled with the whole $200,000 subscribed by the County Commissioners to the Susquehanna Railroad, and that the proposed division is a plan concocted by the people of Lewisburg to shift the responsibility from their shoulders. *And, whereas*, It is the fact, well known to these intriguing calumniators, that said subscription would rest on all parts of the present county, the same after as before a division, and [illegible] still to bear our full share [illegible]; *And Whereas*, We have no concealments whatever on these subjects, and are not disposed to shrink from, or evade, any responsibility that justly belongs on our shoulders; but on the contrary wish to treat our brethren of the South side with respect, and perfect fairness; *And Whereas*, the protection of our rights, interests and reputation, requires a public statement of the truth of the case, therefore be it

Resolved, That the above stated representations of certain citizens of New Berlin, and elsewhere, with their variations and embellishments, in regard to our alleged plans and motives, are absolutely false, and without any foundation whatever in fact.

Resolved, That we have not now, and never have had, any doubt of the safety and profitable character of the County Subscription to the Susquehanna railroad; nor have we ever had the slightest apprehension of ever being called upon for a cent of tax on account of said subscription; and as conclusive evidence of our sincerity and faith, we point to the fact that the Boro' of Lewisburg has made a corporate subscription of $75,000 to said road and issued her bonds and coupons for the same, and prudent and responsible citizens on the North side, and numbers in the South part of the county, have made individual subscriptions thereto the amount of $30,000 or $40,000 more; and all in addition to their full share of the County Subscription.

Resolved, That so far from wishing to rid ourselves of these engagements, we are able and would be willing if necessary, in case the county be divided as proposed, to guaranty the exemption of the south side from their share of the county liability on account of said subscription.

Resolved, That we are not repudiators, and have no respect for, or sympathy with, those who from captious and disingenuous motives profess to be such, or are secretly endeavoring to [illegible] excitement on that subject; and that [illegible] mischievous and dishonest [illegible] persons at the County Seat is, of itself, an all-sufficient reason for a speedy division of the county.

Resolved, That many of us who had hitherto taken no part in the division movements, after perusing some of the late New Berlin papers, and seeing the unjust and discreditable assaults of their conductors and contributors upon this part of the county, feel ourselves relieved from all doubts as to our duty on this question, and are now firm in our determination to work with a hearty good will for the division of the County.

Resolved, That as heavy tax payers, and the best judges of our own interests, we are decidedly opposed to repairing the Court House at New Berlin, or building a new one in its place, either with or without aid from the county treasury.

Resolved, That we desire to treat the citizens of New Berlin with all possible respect and kindness; but as, by their own showing, they have enjoyed all the benefits of the county seat for a period of forty years, and in all that time her leading and influential men, with a few commendable exceptions, have done nothing for the prosperity of the place, but have always opposed, upon principle, all public improvements there and elsewhere, and have been content to remain as pensioners upon the bounty of the people of the county at large, we do not think they can now justly complain of the people of the county for endeavoring to make better provision for their own comforts, and interest, and convenience.

Resolved, That we are in favor of an immediate division of Union county, by the line proposed in the petitions now in circulation; and will stand side by side, and shoulder to shoulder with our brethren of the South side, in zealous and determined efforts to accomplish that desirable result, and thus promote their interests and ours.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the fidelity of the Senator, and the Representative from this district to their constituents, and we respectfully call upon them, in obedience to the voice of, we have reason to believe, three-fourths of the taxable inhabitants of the county, to vote for and urge the passage of an act at this session to divide the county.

Resolved, That to relieve the real or imaginary fears of every body on the South side, we explicitly declare that we claim to retain the old name "Union County" for the northern division of the county; leaving to our friends of the South part to select a name for themselves.

Resolved, That we do not fear any efforts at repudiation either real or hypocritical, and in order that our sentiments may not be misapprehended, we hereby pledge ourselves without distinction of party [illegible] the ballot [illegible]

Resolved, [illegible] which we hereby revive and reaffirm the following resolution offered by Mr. JOHN [illegible] at New Berlin, on the 31st day of July last, and unanimously adopted, viz: "Resolved, That the head that dictated repudiation to the citizens of Union County deserves derision and contempt commensurate with the dishonest and dishonorable subterfuge; and that that heart must be corrupt that attempts to fix so foul a stigma upon our character; and neither that head or heart is worthy of a place amongst honest men."

Resolved, That the Editor of the *Union Democrat* is entitled to our approbation and thanks for his firm and independent course in behalf of the proposed division.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Lewisburg papers, and the Union Democrat, and all other papers in the county favorable to the cause.

☞ On Saturday last a gentleman of New Berlin, came to this place, to see if our citizens could not be induced to remonstrate against a division of the county; and communicated to several gentlemen here the *threat* that if we lent our aid to the division movements, himself, and other persons in New Berlin, would get up a regulation excitement, and, as he expressed it, "kill the bonds." Subsequent movements over the ridge have verified his statement so far as to show who pull the wires, and thus fix the responsibility on the right parties. They may yet find its weight oppressive.

☞ It is now certain that the Railroad Convention on Wednesday will be well attended from both east and west. Col. Joseph Paxton with the chief engineer of the Cattawissa road will be present, as well as prominent citizens of Milton. There are well grounded hopes of the success of this enterprise.

—We are glad to learn that the Boro' of Mifflinburg will be ready to make a liberal corporate subscription.

☞ We did not get time to witness the performances of the Lewisburg Academy on Thursday last, but understand from competent and disinterested judges who were present, that the examinations were thorough and satisfactory, and the exercises in the evening spirited and interesting—evincing proficiency on the part of the scholars, and skill and faithfulness in the preceptor.—Next term commences Ap'l 18.

REMOVAL.—The frame building occupied in part by the "Chronicle" and Telegraph offices will be torn down shortly to give place to a a large and commodious brick edifice. This will oblige us to move next week to the room now occupied by Mr. J. D. Hass, on the first floor of Beaver's new block, on Third street, three doors from Market street. This will prevent us from issuing a paper next week. But thereafter the Chronicle will make its appearance regularly on every Friday. The new building will probably be completed by the 1st of July, when we shall return to our present location.

☞ The Proceedings of the Division Meeting in this place, last night, speak for themselves.